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it may serve to develop in the pupil the power of spontaneous self-direction and the consciousness of social responsibility.

In one instance Professor Jenks has not lived up to his doctrine of adaptation. It seems hardly worth while to reprint the article on School-Book Legislation, now fifteen years old. The appended note does not altogether compensate for the lack of revision.

ALLEN JOHNSON.

*Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838-1841.* By Gov. ROBT. LUCAS, edited by BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH, Professor of Political Science in the State University of Iowa. (Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. Pp. 103. 1906.)

In this book, we have a most important contribution to the sources not only of the history of one of the leading States of the Mississippi valley, but also of the history of the workings of the federal territorial system. The form in which the work is presented is so excellent as to be worthy of especial praise. In typography, paper, indexing, and binding, this volume is so admirable that it is both convenient and pleasant to use. It contains the papers and proclamations which the first governor of Iowa Territory issued during his administration, and an examination of the calendar of contents shows how varied a field his administrative duties covered. The papers deal with such diverse subjects as: the boundaries of the territory, the organization of the assembly and of county government, the formation of a territorial library, the improvement of the Mississippi river, the election of a congressional delegate, the establishment of the seat of government and the erection of public buildings for capitol and penitentiary, the sale of lands, the relations with the Sac and Fox Indians, the militia, the nomination of officers, and the veto of legislative bills. An appendix comprises a "memorandum of bills, resolutions, etc., submitted and the action taken upon them." The book is valuable for all students of political science, in that it shows how a conscientious, fair-minded man undertook the problems of territorial government in the middle of the nineteenth century. Professor Shambaugh's introduction and notes are all too brief. It is well to work out the problem of the handwriting of the journal, but a host of queries, as to persons, places, and events to which reference is made, arise, while one reads the journal, and to these the volume gives no

answer. For example, what was the disgraceful affair in Jackson county mentioned on p. 243? Most of us know too little of Iowa history to be able to explain such difficulties and regret that the editor, from the stores of his abundant knowledge, did not give more frequent and elucidating annotation of the text.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

*The Development of Freedom of the Press in Massachusetts.* By C. A. DUNIWAY. (New York: Longmans. 1906. Pp. xv, 202.)

This book is one of the many valuable contributions to constitutional and legal history, which have appeared in recent years, since the men who have won the degree of doctor of philosophy have been printing the dissertations they have prepared while graduate students, and since the publication of these dissertations has been made possible by university funds. There is manifestly a small public which is interested in such books and the enthusiasm with which a scholar pursues such an investigation, using the most scrupulous accuracy of statement and making an exhaustive examination of every possible source of information, is worthy of all praise. Too often, however, the author fails to make his work interesting to persons who are not already students of the subject, and takes too little pains to appeal to the general reader. Dr. Duniway falls somewhat under this criticism. He has given an admirably complete discussion of his subject, buttressing his text with copious footnotes, giving the text of some important illustrative documents in the Appendix, and adding a splendid bibliographical apparatus. An examination of his sources shows that he has taken the trouble to search through county court records, which are too little used by students. The book is well indexed and printed in the usual excellent manner in which are all works issued from the income of the Henry Warren Torrey Fund. The horizon of the book is also wider than is the case with many dissertations, and the author has prefaced his study of the conditions in Massachusetts with a careful chapter upon the Control of the Press in England to 1603. Yet the book is one which few will read, because it is not very easy reading. It is unsafe to assume that the general reader will know much of Massachusetts history and it is well to print with modern spelling and in full all extracts from ancient documents which are quoted in the text in order that the obsolete